cre size Veir Pashs, the Ottoman Ambassador at a Court of France, with his suite, and Saleinan army the Sultan. Suleimus Pashs was attended by tander Bay and turee or four young Egyptian and gold epaulettes, and waring the feath party of Egyptian visitors was accompanied the Hon. Colonel Murray, C.S., late Consul General in Egypt.

Among the earlier diplomatic arrivals were Mr. setsame, the American Minister, who, in accordance with the recent circular of the Precident, disarded the usual diplomatic uniform, and appeared a verning frees. The Austrian and Prussian Amsassadors and the Nearcellan Minister, who were the red gand green riband, was soon deep in conversation in the Earl of Aberdeen. M. Measurus ap eared to be highly delighted with his reception by the pomitice, which was, we understand, highly gravify. R. Count Walewski, the French Ambassador as, we believe, obtained leave of absence from his bourt, and is now in France.

The Lord Chancellor took his scat upon the woolack at half-past 1 o'clock.

The yestions were presented by the Marquis of Lausowne, Viccount Canning, and the Earl of Grancille, the purport of which did not reach the galery.

Several peers, among whom were the Archbishop of Canterbury, an the Bishop Landon, now entered This party of Egyptian visitors was accompanied to the Hon. Colonel Murray, C.B., late Consul General in Egypt.

Among the earlier diplomatic arrivals were Mr. Bechanse, the American Minister, who, in accordance with the recent circular of the President, discarded the usual diplomatic uniform, and appeared in evening dress. The Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors and the Near-olitan Minister were also present. The Turkish Minister, who wore the red fix and green riband, was soon deep in conversation with the Earl of Aberdeen. M. Musurus ap eared to be bighly delighted with his reception by the populace, which was, we understand, highly gratifying. Count Walewaki, the French Ambassador has, we believe, obtained leave of absence from his court, and is now in France.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat upon the woolsack at half-past 1 o'clock.

Prayers naving been read by a Rt. Rev. prelate, Petitions were presented by the Marquis of Landowne. Viscount Canning, and the Earl of Granville, the purport of which did not reach the gallery.

Several peers, among whom were the Archbishop.

ville, the purport of which did not reach the galler;
Several peers, among whom were the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop Lundon, now entered the honse in their rebes, and took their seats upon the front benches.

The ministers present were the Earl of Aberdeen, the Marquis of Landadowne, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Newcas'le, the Duke of Argyll, Earl Granville, and Viscount Canning. Among the few other peers present (the leading opposition peers having left town) we observed Lord Canpbell, Lord Recessale, and the Earl of Albernarie. A glance round the house showed that the pallid looks of legislators found many conderparts aming the fairer aming entier portion of the assemblege, and that the belies of a London season need the healthful and invigorating sea breeze and other change of air and scene as much as hardworked and harassed Minister.

The distant beam of cannon ananoscod that the

rigorating sea breeze and other change of air and reene as much as hardworked and harassed Minister.

The distant boom of annon annonced that the Queen had arrived at her palace at Westminster, and at a quarter past two o'clock a piercing blast of trumpets, winding its way along corridors and galleries, was the prelude to the entrance of ter Majesty. The heralds and pursuivants, in their richly emblazoned surcoats, lest the way, and soon the gorgeous cavalcade of ministers and great officers of States, lords-in-waiting and pages of nonor swept in. Her Majesty was led to the twone by Prince Albert, who thereupon took his usual place in the chair of State upon her Majesty's left hand. The Queen, whose features are some what embrowmed by her trip to the Channel Islands, appeared to be in excellent beath. She wore her diam and tiara and diamond necklace, and a dress of white satin and gold tissue. The Prince consort wore his Field Manahal's uniform, with the blue riband of the garter. The Earl of Aberdeen, bearing the sword of state, took his place on the Queen's left, the lady in waiting and the Marquis of Winchester, with the cap of maintenance, occupying their usual positions on her Majesty's right hand. The Marquis of Lansdowne, who carried the royal crown upon a cushion, the Lord Chancellor, and the other ministers, took their places at the steps of the throne on the Queen's right.

The Speaker, in his gold robe of office, attended by the Sergeant at Arms, Lord C. J. Russell, bearing his ponderous mace, and accompaned by Lord J. Russell, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Walpole, and a nucerous attendance of honorable members, having made obeisance to the throne, the Right Hon. gentleman addressed her Majesty as follows:

Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Mejesty with our last bill of supply for the services of the present year.

In reviewing the labors of the past session, we have hambly to thank your Majesty for your gracious permis-

Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Mejesty with our last bill of supply for the services of the present year.

In reviewing the labors of the past session, we have humbly to thank your Majesty for your gracious permission to bring under our annual review a large amount of public expanditure, connected with the principal revenue departments, which have hitherto been exempt from Parlamentary control. It will be our duty in future years, with a just regard to economy, to make ample provision for these important branches of the pub is service.

In oth ience to your Majesty's commands, we have endeavored to impose an effectual check on bribery and corrupt practices at elections, and we venture to hope that the act lately passed, which clearly defines these offences, applies to them an adequate punishment, and places election expenses under efficient control, will prove successful in repressing a practice which is alike demoralizing to the elector and fatal to the integrity of representative is stitutions.

We have given the most attentive consideration to a measure for the good government and excension of the University of Oxford, by which certain oaths now required to be taken by students have been abrogated, provision made for the esta-lishment of private halls, and callarged powers given both to the University and to its colleges. We have every combenue that these enactments will be received by tant learned body in the spirit is which they have been framed, and that they will be enabled to extend the benefits of aca temical education to classes of the commensement of this privilege.

Various other measures have been submitted to us; but has been found impossible to mature them during the sension, as the progress of our legislation has been interrupted by the commensement of swar which, notwith taken by your Majesty's unreunitues endeavors to main take peace of hour propersion, and of yindicating the right of the private of the province of the great emp

avertaining tosse views, your faithful Commons have erfully, and without hesitation, placed at the dis-al of your Majesty whatever supplies have been med requisite to carry on this just and unavoidable; thus smalling your Majesty to send forth fleets and lies complete beyond all former precedent in disci-

complete seyond an indeed and a second of your Majesty to strengthen the arms and a cause of Turkey have been co-dially seconded by needed to the Freuch, and the joint forces of Engand France, their ancient hostility converted into russ smulation, now threaten the coasts and hard Russia to the most distant extremity of her wast

and and France, their ancient hostility converted into generous smulstion, now threaten the coasts and harbers of Rassia to the most distant extremity of her wast deminions.

The issue of this momentous struggle is in the hands of an overruling Providence. Confident in the justice of ear cause, we look forward with hope to its successful termination, acknowledging with the despest gratitude that, while war is all its terrors is raging abroad, your kajesty's ambjects, under your Majesty's well ordered and boneflornt rule, are ecjoying the blessings of uninterropted tranquility at home.

I have new to pray your Majesty's assent to an act for appropriating the sums votes for the service of the year—the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) bill—to which I humbly pray your Majesty's assent.

The Lord Chancellor then, kneeling, presented Har Majesty with a copy of her royal speech, which the Queen proceeded to read in a clear and distinct tens of votes, as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen—I am enabled, by the state of public business, to release, you from a longer autonance in Parliament.

Cantlemen of the House of Common—In closing the session it affords me great pleasure to express my sense of the real and energy you have shown in providing means for the vigorous proceedurion of the war in which, notwithstanding my efforts to avert it, we are now engaged. This liberality in granting the supplies for the public service, demands my warmest thealts; and, although I lament the increased burdens of my people, I fully recognise your wisdom in secrificing considerations of precent convenience, and in providing for the immediate argueries of the war, without an addition being made to the permanent debt of the country. My Lords and Gentlemen—

In cordial co operation with the Emperor of the French, my efforts will be directed to the effectual repression of the surplies of these subjects which, at the opening of the sun language of the surplies of the Sulan in their defence of Silistris, and in the various military operations o

dir courts of common law.

I means you know adopted for the total governed the University of Oxford and the improvement
considerable from the tend greatly to increase
establishmen, and to extend the repown of this great se-

teen my assent to the measure yeu prevention of bribery and of corrupt m; and I hape that it may prove of action of anoril chich, if unshould, deep stain upon our representative

at dealer that, on estaming to your re-be, you may pressure spirit of union and twind the binarings of peace abreed, it is measury that we straid andware to the strain of the stampad after with the greatest autoration that I re-cue of active industry and the general it happing provails throughout the coun-

The Destruction of Greytown-English OpinIon of the Cablest.

From the Laden Ruses, ang 14.]

Although the important events which agitate several parts of the continent of Europe at the present time have no necessary connexion sith the relations of this and other countries of the Old World to the United States of America, some circumstances appear to indicate that President Pierce is not distinctioned to seek in these occurrences for an occasion to retiree his popularity, and to signalize his edministration. The acquisition of the island of Cuba and the extension of the influence of the United States across the isthmus of Central America, or even along the course of the Amazons, have long been favorite objects with that class of American politicans to which Mr. Pierse belongs. The selection of his advisers at home and of his agents abroad displayed a cidents to enterprise and aggression; and, although we do not impute to the pre-ent American government any comprehensive or decided achience of this nature, we have little doubt that they are prepared to take advantage of any incidents which has the same of the community. On the last of August, just as the occurrence of revolutionary disturbances in Spain had be some known in any other presentage of the same of the United States recommending Congress to adopt such previsional measures as may be required in the recess to enable the Exe ulive government; and in making this demand Mr. Pierce did not scruple to add that, in view of the position of the Lishand of Cuba, it seemed improbable that peaceful relations could leng be maintained, and that in the event of the should not hesitate to use the mean placed at his disposal to obtain redress for injuries recived, and to vicidicate the bono; of the American flags. At the same time to hope is held out that these negotiations are likely to prove successful. In the mouth of the minister of any European government such language would very nearly amount to a declaration of war; but in the United States the mouth of the pre

on the 12th of July, was the result of sudden provocation, and was at least unanthorized by the superior authorities. It turns out, however, that the provocation given by the citizens of San Juan de Micaragua occurred in the month of May last, that the accidental affront offered to Mr. Borland was reported by that gentleman himself at Washington, and that the aloop of war Cyane was deliberately sent out by the American government a month afterwards for the express porpose of exacting a reparation for the alleged insult. The correspondence on the subject and the instructions given to Captain Hollins have been laid before Congress, and the world must judge from the result what the intentions of the government were. Greytown was brutally bomburded and burnt, after the inhabitants had, fied to the woods, and the Americans had taken the precaution of removing the two or three guns which alone protected the place. It is said that property to the amount of 500,000 dollars was destroyed, a great part of which certainly belonged to American merchants, and some part to British and other European honses. As the destruction of this property could have no connection with the office I immunity of the authorities of the place, the owners of it have a complete and irresistible case for indemnity against the United States government, especially as the property was deposited there under the safeguard of a positive treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and so notice was given to enable the persons interested to provide against this clasmity. Her Majesty's ship Boscauces will immediately proceed to Grestown to officed protection to British interests on the Mosquiso coast, and the British government commot facil to give their most serious aftention to this painful occurrence, which affords a curious iffusive tion of the american hag. The protest made by Lieutenant Jolly, of her Majesty's schooner Bermada, against this abuse of superior force was highly creditable to that officer, and distinctly warned Capatal Hollins

Eveland.

Liveland.

L

RICHARDSON BROTHERS AND OO 'S CIRCULAR.
LIVERTOON, 5th Mo., 1866.
Second part of high, with the exception of the night

rain fell continuously for fourteen hours,) the weather has been fine, and seme few patches of oats have been cut.

Reports from Ireland continue to be received of the spread of the potato disease, and as we have some Irish buyers of Insian own, there appears to be good foundation for the raports; some represent it to be as bad or wo. than in 1846

In come, "Gour, and corn, the advance which took mand for Wheat. "fully supported on the two for place on Fritay has been fully supported on the two former, and in some cases rathe. "Exceeded by 3d. per 70 lbs., and 6d. per barrel.

Liveroot, 8th Mo., 18th. 1854

We had a good attendance of the local dealers and consumers of wheat and flour, who purchased each to a feir extent at the full currency of Friday. Having several Irish buyers on the market for Indian corn, and additional reports of the spread of the potato disease around here, this article was in spirited demand at an advance of fully 1s. 6d. per 480 lbs., and many parcels were not procurable under 2s. Improvement on the prices of Friday," and it is estimated that some 20,000 qrs have been taken for shipment to Ireland at prices varying from 25s to 25s. and 37s. per 450 lbs., and a lot of Galax held firm for 38s. For oatmeal there was an improved enquiry at 6d per load on the prices of this day week. Oats un baoged, having but a slack demand. The weather during market was showery.

ST. DOMINGO.

The United States and the Daminican Re[Translated from a Chronica, Spanish Osgan.]
We I are received direct advices from what is called the Spanish part of St. Domingo, down to 20th of last month. Evry thing appeared tranquity and the very fact that our friends make no mention of any hostile act or threat on the part of the black enpire against the Dominican Republic, seems to incleate that Soulouque had suspensed his aggressive 1 Jans, whether for reasons of his own or for these suggested by the political and mercantile interests of England and France, to which no questions of peace in America can be indifferent, while they are involved in war in Asis and Europe.

Our correspon deat therefore tells us nothing of throsts or involved in war in Asis and Europe.

Our correspon deat therefore tells us nothing of throsts or invasions. On the contrary, everything, they say, wears a pacific aspect, though not the less worthy of particular mention or of the attractive observation of the in rebellion against its sovereign—the United States without compromising themselves nationally in the contest, might favor the torty for a hich they felt most sympathy, in all the munal and material means of war. Canada and all Spanish America at different periods have given eloquent testimony of the persevenance with which the United States have observed to the letter that strange doctrine proclaimed without disguise by the r Presidents and statesmen, and established in their law books. None of the foreign interests affected by it have ever protested formally against it until now, as, although Fox and Ashburton skilfully defended, in favor of England, a case of its application, they did not attack it in principle, nor establish in a clear and conclusive manner the determination that the procepts established by the general public law of Europe should be observed in America. Spain, who, of all the nations in contact with this country, is the one who ought to have most strongly protested against the innovation introduced by the American government in the case of intercourse and the international duties, has likewise done nothing that we know of, on her part, although we have full confidence that this question will be satisfactorily elucidated by her present worthy representative in Washington, if an occasion should present itself.

The federal administrations, then, consider themselves masters of the perfect right to interfere neutrally (if we may use such a phrase), in contests of the kind referred to, without compromising the peace of their country, and deriving, from any foreign state of hostility, either promoted by them or not, all the advantages of national war, without any of its losses or disasters. Heretofore they have raised in revolt Canada and Spanish America, direct y from their own territory, against their respective sovereigns; but this method is falling into disuse, and present some davgers affined their respective sovereigns; but this method is falling into the peace of the leaves for the tron o

plan of this nature, and present to American policy a cup full of bridlant, but, in our view, illusory hopes.

The presence of the American ship of war in the bay of Samana, its significant operations, the project of a treaty, and the renewal of the old and persevering plan of colonization, (of which we have said so much in our paper.) all of these objects, which have inspired a degree of alarm in our realow and faithful correspondents, may well have some relation to some design worthy of particular investigation. If not of a formal and direct declaration from the maritime Powers, especially than higher to be affected by a serious change in the present political equilibrium of the Antilles. The population of 3t. Domingo, white and colored, are also deeply interested in this question, became the pives of the question is their extirpaction or their life.

Judging from precedents of this kind is America, we can have little to hope from the intervention of England in the case. France has the mission and the duty of requiring an explanation of the movements which may tend to endanger her possessions, and to restrain the freedom of her navigation in future. Few statesmen, perhaps, have come to the New World who were as penietrating and good statisticians as her present representative in the United States.

[From the Evening Post, (abelltion organ,) Aug 31.]

MORE OF TEN ST. DOMINGO INTRIBUT—THE PROPLES

NOT FO BE COMBULED.

On the 23d of Ray last, Mr. Douglas offered a resolution in the United States. Senate, requiring the Committee an Foreign Relations "to inquire into the expediency of recogning the indephedence of the republic of St. Domingo, and of opening diplomatic intercourse with the same."

The following day she public were apprised for the first time, through the columns of the Eureing Prost, that Mr. and Mrs. Carenan, the latter better power in the columns of the Eureing Prost, that Mrs. Carenan, the latter better power in the columns of the Eureing Prost, that Mrs. Carenan, the latter better power in the

St. Domingo all winter under a secret diplomatic commission of the sistand were a most exclusively of African descent, and as our government had intheto refused to recognize any African sowe cignty, we were obliged to seek for some spe ial ano undivised motive for this sudden syn pathy, on the part of Senator Douglas and his alavers allies in the government, for the colored subjects of President Santana. We found one and exposed if. We traced an obvious connection between the mission of Gereral Cazenan and the intrigues which have been on foot for several years, in which liogan, Green, Walsh and others have figured from time to time, to Secure a territorial footing on that island for an American colony, with a view of ultimately setting the control of the programment, legalizing alsavery and furnishing a new and prefitable market for American slaves and slave labor.

Gieseral Cazerau, in some communications addressed to a paper in this city, and copied approvingly in the Washington Union, admitted one of the objects of his mission to save been the ultimate recognition of the Colored people, and incited this ab und story, and satisfied most of our readers, we presume, that there was no reason for recognizing the independence of St. Domingo which did not apply with equal force to Hayli and L berfa. We have received inmercous letters confirming our statements upon this polat, but as Mr. Douglas did not call up his recolution again, and as no further effort was apparently making to extend an unusual courtesy te this black republic, we did not think it necessary then to publish any of our correspondents favors, or to say anything more upon the sabject.

Nothing more upon the sabject.

Nothing further was heard about Mr. Cazenan and his mission until some two months since, when it was formally and the first present of the colombia to find present the same of the mission and the same of the present of the colombia courtes of the present of the colombia courtes of the present of the colombia courtes of the consideratio

quer ces the importance of which, in the present state of the public mind, it is impossible to exaggerate.

But suddenly, and without a syllable of explanation from any quarter, the programme is charged. It appears to have been thought best to prevent any public discussion upon this point until discussion should be to late to affect the result. A majority of the Senators being favorable to the scheme, and possessing the power in connection with the President to conclude a treaty without consulting any one else up. In the subject, had only to put their heads together and frame such a contract with the Dominican's as would suit their purposes, secure its adoption by the Dominican legislature, have it brought to Washing on and ratified by them in secret sersion, and the whole consummated before the American people could have a change of uttering a word of remonstrance, if disposed.

Such a change, under such circumstances, is not calculated to soothe the sus icloss already rife in the public mind, as to the objects of the government in instituting this secret mession to St. Domingo, nor to increase the confidence, at least of the Northern people, in the terms and conditions of the treaty new negotiating. We do not know whether the government was in any way responsible for the false report made of the destination of the Columbia; we woold charitably presume that they were not; and yet the announcement was made by the Norfolk paper evidently by authority of some pe sons attached to the frigate, and presumptively with a deliberate intention to mislead. There is some thing very mysterious about all this, and, in our judgment, the people are entitled to some explanation

paper evidently by authority of some pe sons attached to the frigate, and presumptively with a deliberate intention to mislead. There is some shing very mysterious shout all this, and, in our judgment, the people are entitled to some explanation of it from Washington. If our government can make any desirable commercial arrangements with the Dommican government, the people of the North will be as glad to know it and to rejoice at it as the people of the South—there is no occasion whatever for pursuing any underband course to do what can be properly and profitably done in the way of negotiation with the government of President Santana. If there are, however, any denigns concealed under all this mysterious machinery, which the President is afraid to submit to the scrutiny of the public press, as many will naturally presume, we would respectfully savise him to measure his paces very carefully, for we are greatly mistaken if the American prepie will be as tolerant of future legislation by the treaty making power as they have been of the 1 ast.

We will conclude to day with the single remark that the proportion of whitee in St. Domingo to the blacks is very inconniderable, not numbering over three bundred altogether; that all the members of the government, from the President Santana, whose father was a slave, to the corporals of his guard, are descended in one or both lines from African ancestors. To-morrow we propose to give the genealogy of all the leading men connected with the civil or military departments of the government of St. Domir go, prepared by one who has held prominent offi lel positions in the country, and whose mears of information are ample.

We have taken the trouble to provide ourselves with this testimony, not with a view to interpose any obstacles to the recognition of the nationality of St. Demingo, or to the ratification of any advantageous commercial treaty with that end of the island, but simply to prevent any thing besides, which might not be so unexceptionable, from being dome made the fath

Theatres and Exhibitions.

The Ofera.—The sale of tickets takes place at half part three o'clock to day, and the first appearance in America of the distinguished vocalists, Mademe Grisi and Signor Mario, will come off on Monday evering. The piece selected is Danizetti's opera of "Lucrezia Borgia"—Mad. Grisi as Lucrezia, Signor Mario as Gennasco, and Signor Susici as Duke Alfonso. Signor Arditi will lead the orchestra, which numbers firty-six perfomers, and the chorus const is of thirty six well trained voices.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The very attractive play of "Camilie, or the Fate of a Coquette," is announced again for this evening, and, from its great success.—the bours belog filled every night—it will probably be announced for Monday evening next, and every right during the week. The performance, as a whole, is very reditable. Him Davenport, Conway, Lamegen, Davidge, Miss Georgenheim and Mire. France taking the leading of anacters.

NIBLO'S GARDER.—The Ravels, whose light and very situating performances situed large and respectable malenced, are amounced to appear to right in the grand comic Maxequin spectable partomine of "Maxelm, or the Night Owl," Antoine, Frances and Jeome in the characters of Maclew, Emile and the Chevaller—Mad. Maractii as Julia. The ballet of the "Elopement" will conclude the entertainment.

Bowney Theaven.—The benefit of Mrs. Place will conc off this evening, when Mr. T. D. Ries, Mr. Siter, Mr. L. Juch, Mrs. Parker, and other volunteers, will appear on the conston. The places melected are "Agance to Vere," One "Mandard Pound (Note" and why Doon's the harry?" Lord Byran's "Bardanapalua," syranged and galanced to the American sige, is in picparation. It will be produced with new accessey, drasses, and music.

Maytoral Trazara.—The benefit of a very axcellent comedian, Mr. G. L. Fox, takes place this vening. The summents will commence with the draws of the "Rent Bay"—Mr. J. R. Scott as "Arrith Beywood, Mr. Fex as Bautrog, and Mrs. Nichole s Rachael Beywood. John Diamond will cance,

and the entertainments will conclude with the much admired burleaque of "Alad in the Wonderful Lomp," with Miss Hathaway, Mr. Fox, and other eminent performers in the cast.

Amenican Museum.—Four very attractive pieces are psovided for this afternoon's and evening a performences, the casts of which will include the entire company. The dramatic performances of this establishment are becoming more popular every day, and very deservedly so; for a more energetic stage director than Mr. C. W. Clark, would be dimcult to find.

Hippodram.—The pantomimic equestrian spectacle of "St. George and the Dragon," which was so successfully produced last evening, is to be repeated to-night, in conjunction with the usual Hippodrome feats. The programme for this afternoon is likewise of a very attractive character.

Wood's Minstrells are to repeat the farce of "Box and Box," and the builetta of "Jim Browa," this evening, with many other popular features. Full becase every night.

Buckley's Serenaders, whose performance in opera are so greatly admired, are to repeat "Sommambula" this evening; Gerrie appearing as Gumbo, Richard as Lazy Joe, and Mile, Eleanor as Amina.

The Branch Band of Wood's Minstrels are doing well—the bail being re-pectably attended and the performances much applanded. A good programme is advertised for this evening.

Sandfond's Opera Troupe are becoming very popular—their vocal and instrumental performances are of such a character as cannot fail to please, and their burlesques are excellent. A well selected bill for this evening. Stilter is a capital dancer.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY, Aug. 31-6 P. M. There was a dull and heavy market at the opening this morning. At the close, the fancies were still more depressed, and the indications were decidedly gloomy. At the first board, Erie bonds, 1871, fell off I per cent; Canton Company, 15: New York Central Railroad, 35; Michigan Southern, 35: Erio Railroad, 35: Harlem, 35: Hucson River Railroad, 11/2. Illinois Central bonds advanced 1/2 per cent; New York Central bonds, 1/2. Nicsragua Transit closed firm at yesterday's prices. There were pretty large transactions in Eric at the decline The company raised money enough to day to meet the The company roised mone; enough to day to meet the payment of interest due to morrow on its bonds; but this has not even produced temporary relief. The floating debt is still unprovided for, and is rapidly accumulating. Every month brings along payments of interest, and as the net income of this road is not sufficient to meet all such payments, a new debt is increasing from the loans required to make up the dediciency. Holders of Eric Railroad stock, purchased for a rise, are highly indignant at the course we have pursued in relation to this company, and accuse us of all sorts of crimes and misconduct. This is to be expected. We have had it to contend against from the beginning, and do not expect to be free from it to the end. If it is not one class of speculators, it is sure to be another. If it is not the bulls, it is sure to be the bears; and it might just as well be one as the other. If our columns just as well be one as the other. If our columns should contain anything in favor of the government, there must be a private motive in it; if they ment, there must be a private motive in it; if they contain anything in opposition, we must have been disappointed in something. If we point out the extravaguace and delinquencies in the management of any railroad company, and prove that the concern has been bankrupt for years, it follows, according to the code of bull speculators, that we have a-private interest in the con-cern, and that the bears have at an immense expense secured our aid and support in the matter. If, on the other hand, we should make an effort to inflate any of these bubbies, the bears would be equally loud in their criminations, and say we were aiding the bull party. We resily do not know how these two great speculating parties can be satisfied. They would not be content if we were silent in regard to the merits or demerits of the various fancy stocks on the market. We are continually beset by individuals and cliques to say this in favor of one company, and that against another; and we find it a very difficult matter to steer clear of all interests, and avoid injuring some one in our efforts to benefit all. Holders of Eric Railroad stock who have a wide margin against them, should have followed the advice we have against them, should have followed the advise we have
so repeatedly given them. Had they done so, all would
have been well. As it is, they have no one to blame but
themselves for their blind faith and ignorance regarding the value of securities in which they put their
mency The Eric Rail oad was bankrupt long before we
made it public. We have not so much confidence in our influence as to suppose for a moment that we had any agency in producing it. It was a fixed fact five years ago, as much as it is now. We have steadily consistently adhered to this fact, and those who have heretofore doubted new ach nowledge the correctness of our predictions. The rottenness and involvency of the Eric have been made manifest. There are other companies in a similar condi-tion, and a few years will develope them. The New York Central Fairoad Company caunot go on much lenger, under the system of financiering that has been lately pursued; manifest. There are other companies in a similar condition, and a few years will develope them. The New York Central Falroad Company cannot go on nucle length, under the system of financiering that has been takely pursued; and the stock is worth as much now as it ever will be. Those who purchase at present prices for a rise will, without doubt complain bitterly of our opposition when the stock has largely depreciated, instead of realizing now and putting the proceeds in a more substantial security. It is by no means a source of satisfaction to us to see our predictions verified, for serious losses must be to do... 120 the result; but it is our duty to point out the shoals and quicks and s which beest the path of all having capital to

posal of their funds as will give permanent returns.

At the second board lower prices ruled, particularly for Erie, and the market closed with a downward tendency. Nicaragua Transit fell off ½ per cent; Cumberland Coal, ½; Erie, 2 per cent. The difference between the highest price ruling for Erie at the first board, and the lowest price current at the second board to-day, was 2½ per cent. This afternoon there were large sales for oash. Mr. Vanderbilt has loaned the Erie company his endorse ment on \$400,000 of its paper of short date, for which he has received a mortenge on the entire rolling property of ment on \$400,000 of its paper of short date, for which he has received a mortgage on the entire rolling property of the road. Everything in the shape of a loc-motive, freight and passenger car, has been pledged for the above named sum, instead of \$600,000 as at first proposed. Of the \$400,000 raised by mortgaging the move-able property of the company, \$300,000 will be paid out to morrow for interest then due on the bonds. This leaves but a small amount for other purposes. It would be well enough for the company to appropriate the balance well enough for the company to appropriate the balance to the payment of wages due laborers along the line of the road. We are informed that along the Delaware di-vision laborers have been paid only up to the 1st of July. Wages due for June were not paid until within a week or two. July and August are now due. This is a pretty position for the Eric Railroad Company to be in. The president, no doubt, receives his salary of \$10,000 per annum as soon as due, and all the other officers with annum as soon as due, and all the other officers with enormous salaries, the same, while the poor laborer, whose credit at the nearest store depends entirely upon his prospective pay, is put off month after month, until he can get no more pork and bread upon his promises to pay when the company pays him. These may be con-sidered triffing matters, but a shread stockholder will be able to draw correct inferences from even such trifles, and govern himself accordingly.

invest, and induce them, if possible, to make such a dis-

posal of their funds as will give permanent returns.

ı	of stocks and bonds were made at auction, by A
ĺ	Nicolay :-
	\$1000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 1st mort int. added
	5000 Rutland and Washington lat mort do
	1000 Toledo, Norwalk and Cleve. 1st mort do
	6000 New York Central RR Sixesdo
	1000 New York and Harlem 7s, 1861do
	4C shares East River Bank
	100 co Corp Exchange Bank
	100 do Butchers' and Drovers' Bank
	75 do do do
۱	10 do St. Nicholas Bank
ı	80 do Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co
ı	40 do Barmony Fire Insurance Co
ı	48 do Rutgers Fire Insurance Co
ı	5 do Park Fire Insurance Co
	5 do Common wealth Fire Insurance Co
	10 do New Jersey Patent Tanning Co
	The state of the s
	20 do do do do

the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port for the month of August, 1854 :
ASSISTANT TREASURER'S OFFICE, RETURNS AND PROBLEMS
August 1, 1854, balance
On account of Customs\$5,840,619 89
" " la'ent fees 2,827 00
1 Post of Dep't. 189,739 94 Transfer
" " Miscellaneous. 10,861 20
5,894,048 03
Payments \$11,026,750 57 Treasury drafts\$3,880,504 64 Post Office do
4,095,342 03
Balance, August 31 \$6,931,408 54
To payments
Belance \$104,001 14
By balance credit and disbursing accounts \$396,294 30
Receipts 584,731 03
925,025 38
To pay ments 417,748 00
Ealence \$507,277 33
By amount credit builfon furd
Total coin ou hand
By receipts for customs in August, 1863\$4,834,000 97
Increase in 1854 \$500,519 92
The warrants entered at the Treasury Department,
Washington, on the 28th inst, were:-
For the payment of Treasury debts
Covered into the Treasury from lands
ous sources. 4.151.82 For the War I -partment
For the Navy Department 3,000 00
For the Leteror Department 8,120 49 The stoc holders of the Delaware and Raritan Caval,
and Camden and Amboy Railroad companies held a meet-
ing a few days since at Bordentown. A large number
were in attendance, and the proceedings were entirely
harmonious. Feedlations were adopted approbatory of
the man gement of the directors, and expressing confi-
dence in their prudence and discretion; and it was also
resolved that the directors be authorised to itsue bonds
for the purpose of raising means for the fulfilment of
their engagements with the roads now in progress of
erection in West and South Jersey.
The following statement shows the amount of flour
shipped from, and wheat, coal and wood left at Roches-
ter, by canal, since the opening of navigation up to
Saturday, the 16th inst., as compared with last year :-
CANAL COMMERCE OF ROCHESTER. Flour Shipped.

The annexed statement exhibits the movements

the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port for the

 Decrease in 1854.
 165,043

 Coal, tons, in 1854.
 9,484

 1853.
 8,426
 Decrease in 1854...... 882

CITY TRADE REPORT.

CRFY TRADE REPORT.

ASHES were in fair lequest at \$7 for pets, and 36 fee jearls per 100 lbs.

ERRENTETS.—Flour was in moderate demand, with sales of 4.000 bbls. commen to choice S'ate at \$9 50 a \$10 25; mixed to fancy Western at \$10 at \$10 50, and all kinds of extra brands at \$10 50 a \$1 25; with 2,100 bbls. inferior to fancy Fouthern at \$0 a \$10 50; and 2,000 commen do to arrive, at \$8 75 per bbl; 300 bbls. Jursey, &c. coro meal realized \$4 25; where was much needed. The sales comprised 1,000 bushels Genesee white, at a price to te fixed; \$00 Southern red at \$1 87 %, and 4,000 smurty Canadian white, free, at \$1 85 a \$18 57. About 4,000 burhels of rye brought \$1 20. ctate and Western costs were selling more freely at 50c. a 5dc per bushel. Corn was doing better. The day's operations amounted to 65,000 bushels at 80c. a 83c. for unsound; and 8bc. a \$15 for Western mixed, per bushel.

COTTER—Sales of 300 bags Rio were made at 9½c. a 11½c., and 40 do. laguayra at 11c.

COTTER—Sales were light, without further change to notice in prices.

FRINGITS.—To Liverpool rates were without material variation; 900 bbls turpentine were engaged at 1a. 3d.; about 500 bales of cr thon at ½d for compressed; &c r 10 tons measurement goods at 10s., and 5 do., dead wright, at 15s. A lot of tallow was reported at 7s. 61. The Hay—The market was steady at 7cc. a 75c. for ship-ling.

Himp.—The market for American was more quet; sales of 50 bales of dressed were made at \$225, and 500 bales of cressed were made at \$225, and 500 bales of was formed and the first per sum of the high prices ruling there The stock in this market on the list teptember, 1854, was stated to be about \$9,000 bales at \$41, six months.

Hors.—Prices ranged from \$39 50 a \$41 50, with sales at \$41, six months.

Himp.—The was first at \$200 bbls. No. 2 rosis were made at \$2, and 250 do epirits at \$295, oath.

One hundred tons Russian, camaged by fire, was could by auctien at \$48 a \$162.

Hors were in better request at 33c a 35c per ib.

Inox.—Prices ranged from \$39 50 a

lon.
PROTISIONS.—Pork was rather firmer; 600 bbls. fetched
\$'4 a \$14 12½ far mess, and \$11 62½ a \$11 75 for prime.
Fales were made of 120 packages out meats, an 200 bbls, he fat steady rates; with 800 bbls. Jarf &11½c. per lb. Nothing new cocurred in butter or
there.

11 % o. per 1b. Nothing new cocurred in batter or chrise.

RICL.—Sales of 100 Heroes were unde at 25 75 a 94 25.

REAL PETATE—Pales at auction of Furthers properly—
1 lot corner of Second avenue and William street, 68:100, 50210, 104 on Second avenue, 502100, 9300; 1 lot do. 502100, 5255; 1 lot do. 502100, 5105; 1 lot do. 502100, 5105; 1 lot do. 502100, 5255; 1 lo

5x146, \$665; 3 um do., (verme, \$6x100, \$365 on 1300.	Control of the last of the las	E-12 HH a 22
SUGARS.—The market	.080 hhda. Cub	Muscorado
tock on the first of Sep n the years:—	ow Orleans at 44	was as follow
lew Orleans	::::: E	35.1 2.3 4.5
otal	45,507 12,870	27,5 30,5
TAILOW was better.	About 50,000 Th	. Philadelph be at 13c.